

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1880.

日二十月五年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Vol. XXXVI. No. 5294.

號九廿月六年十八百八千一英

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11, & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 80, Cornhill. GORDON & GORON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, MESSRS A. DE MELLO & Co., Rua do Carmo, 10. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foodon, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 per Annum.

" 6 " " " 4 " " "

" 12 " " " 5 " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....£800,000.

RESERVE FUND.....£100,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG

grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 " " "

" 12 " " 5 " " "

WILLIAM FORREST, Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1865.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£999,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£465,250.

RESERVE FUND.....£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—39A, THAMESMEDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. HORNE ROYD, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, May 24, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....£200,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Basse, PARIS.

AGENTS AND BRANCHES at: LONDON, BOMBAY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, CEBU, SOERABAYA, BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, RANGOON, COLOMBO, PANAMA, COLON, SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS, SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, SAN PIERRE, ST. LOUIS, ST. PAUL, ST. MARTIN, ST. VINCENT, ST. LUCIA, ST. KITTS, ST. NEVILL, ST. VINCENT, ST. LUCIA, ST. KITTS, ST. NEVILL.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts, and Credits on all parts of the world, and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

H. G. VOULLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....1,500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. K. KIEWITZ.

Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.

ADOLF ARDRE, Esq. H. DE Q. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. REILLY, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq.

U. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong:—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Shanghai:—EVEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 " " "

" 12 " " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, April 28, 1880.

Notices of Firms.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

WE, the undersigned, having purchased the Lease and Plant of the above Foundry and Engineering Works, intend carrying on BUSINESS OF ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, &c., from this date under the style and title of "FENWICK, MORRISON & Co."

GEO. FENWICK, ROBT. MORRISON.

Victoria Foundry, Wanchai, Hongkong, June 14, 1880.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ENTERED INTO PARTNERSHIP AS SHARE AND GENERAL BROKERS, under the style of "CHATER & VERNON."

J. THEO. CHATER, J. Y. VERNON.

Hongkong, June 1, 1880.

NOTICE.

MR. C. STIEBEL has to-day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, May 1, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS for the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

EX BEQUEST ARRIVALS, AND AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

BASS PALE ALE, in Quarts and Pints, bottled by PATTERSON & HIBBERT, in Splendid Condition.

Fine OLD PORT, in 1 doz. Cases.

BOON'S GINGERWINE.

AFTER-DINNER & BREAKFAST CLARETS, in 1 doz. Quarts.

MULSON'S CELEBRATED GERMAN VEGE-TABLES, PRESERVES, SAUSAGES, FRUIT, RASPBERRY VINEGAR, &c.

Also, TWO Large "HERMIES" PATENT FIREPROOF SAFES.

G. R. LAMBERT, Pedlar's Wharf Buildings.

Hongkong, June 5, 1880.

FOR SALE.

J. L. S. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, at \$16 per 1 doz. Case.

Pints, at \$17 per 2 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

A BUNGALOW on one of the best Hill Sites, on the northern slope of Mount Kellet, commanding the best view on all sides. It is substantially constructed, entirely of Brick and Stone, contains:—Verandah on all sides, a Large Entrance Hall, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Store Room, three Bed Rooms (with Bath Room attached to each), Dressing Room, English Kitchen, handomely fitted, and Scullery attached; a Dining Room, which may be used as a Bed Room, Sun-parlour, Room for Coal, &c., and Out-house.

For further Particulars, apply to H. A. WOOLLEIGH, Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, May 18, 1880.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED EX "GLENORCHY," &c.

RACQUET AND TENNIS SHOES. FRENCH KID & CALF SUMMER SHOES. DAWSON'S CALF BOOTS AND SHOES. New Shapes in DRAB and Black FELTS. Fine and Coarse STRAWS. Calcutta PITH HATS and HELMETS. PERFUMERY and TOILET SOAPS. Pickley Heat and Carbolic SOAP. Toilet BRUSHES and COMBS. Turkish TOWELS.

English and American PLAYING CARDS. READING LAMPS, Double and Single. READING LAMPS, with Storm Burners. American FIRE GRATES, fitted with Summer Fronts. LAWN MOWER. Silicated CARBON FILTERS. DINNER and DESSERT SERVICES. TABLE and FANCY GLASSWARE.

KARAI-HIND, ALGERIES and LITTLE DEVIL CIGARETTES. "General Pat." CIGARS. MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS. Cut GOLD LEAF TOBACCO. MEERBECHUM PIPES, CIGAR and CIGARETTE HOLDERS. CUR MATS and MATTING. ICE CHEST. DO. PITCHERS. DO. PAULS and TONGS. BURUNDY, CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, CHABLIS and other light WINES. GOOD BREAKFAST CLARETS, from \$4.00 per Dozen. COWSLIP and ORANGE WINE, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, June 1, 1880.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE just Received An Assortment of New PHOTOGRAPHS of Noted PERSONS.—Mrs. LANGLEY, Mrs. WEST, COUNTESS OF LONDONDERRY, COUNTESS OF DUNDY, &c., &c.

A Choice Assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS for Cabinet only.

A Fine Collection of New Designs in SCRAP ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPHS of London, Cabinet Size, 20 Cents each.

Velvet Cabinet PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, from 20 Cents each.

A Collection of POKER KNIVES. BOON'S SONGS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, &c., &c.

200 NEW WALTZES, including "Officer's Waltz," "Tonjours a Toi," "Leben und Leben," &c., &c.

DUES and CHARGES on SHIPPING, in Foreign Ports.

SHELDON AUNT'S FIFTY YEARS OF ENGLISH CONSTITUTION, 1880 to 1880.

Hongkong, June 24, 1880.

To Let.

COAL GODOWNS—TO LET.

BURROWS' GODOWNS, Nos. 43, 50A and 52A, PRIMA EAST, with Privates WEAR.

The GODOWNS, Nos. 111, 111A and 113, WANCHI ROAD.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 15, 1880.

TO LET.

A Portion of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s PREMISES in Queen's Road, suitable for OFFICES or OFFICE.

Hongkong, June 9, 1880.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

BUILDING, BATHING, LAWN TENNIS, and GARDEN STREETS, at KOWLOON.

Apply to "HONGKONG DISPENSARY."

Hongkong, May 18, 1880.

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR of Houses Nos. 3 and 4.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, April 10, 1880.

TO LET.

FOREIGN DWELLING HOUSES in the HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing six Rooms and Out-Houses.

Nos. 3 and 9, SYMOUTH TERRACE.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1880.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, OR BUILDING, a Piece of GROUND, containing about 10,000 Square Feet, at SPRING GARDEN, on Island Lot No. 199, commanding a good view of the harbour.

Apply to BREERETON & WOTTON, Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, February 4, 1880.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL.

TWO ROOMS in CLIVE CHAMBERS.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, February 7, 1880.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also other Godowns to be let.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 1, 1880.

Auctions.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON

THURSDAY,

the 1st July, 1880, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

An Invoice of JAPANESE WARE, &c., comprising:—Dinner, Breakfast, and Tea Services; Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Plates, Card Disks, Chow-chow Boxes, Vases, and Toilet Sets.

CHINA WARE, Ivory Carvings, Bronze Ware, Tortoise-shell Ware, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 29, 1880.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, in their Premises, Queen's Road, on

SATURDAY,

the 3rd July, at Noon,—

(Unless previously disposed of.)

A New English-made Walnut Drawing-room SUITE, covered with Crimson Silk, 2 Footstools to Match, Marble-top Inlaid Walnut Cheffonier, Inlaid Walnut Loo and 2 Occasional Tables, Ormison Repp Window Curtains and Brass Poles, &c.

Now on View.

TERMS.—As usual.

Hongkong, June 28, 1880.

Intimations.

In the Matter of the Trust Deed for the Benefit of the CREDITORS of the Estate of WILLIAM MCGREGOR SMITH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above Estate will be held pursuant to the 16th Section of the Ordinance No. 5 of 1864, before the Official Assignee in Bankruptcy, at the Court House of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of July, 1880, at 11 of the Clock in the Forenoon, when the Trustee will receive Proofs of Debt and submit a Statement of the whole Estate collected by him, and of the Property outstanding, specifying the cause of its being so outstanding, and of all the Receipts and of all the Payments thereof made, and any Creditor may attend and examine such Statement and compare the Receipts with the Payments. And the Meeting will be held by resolution, whether any and what part of the said produce of the Estate (after making a reasonable deduction for future contingencies) shall be divided amongst the Creditors.

In the meantime Proofs of Debt will be received by the Undersigned.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1880.

BREERETON & WOTTON, Solicitors for the Trustee.

29, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Intimations.

NINTH DRAWING.

Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at par, in Hongkong, on the 30th of June, and in London on the 15th of August, next, when the interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day Drawn at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 31 Lombard Street, E.C., in the presence of Mr. GEORGE HENRY DUNSTON, Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

314 Bonds Nos.:—

17 1278 2828 3784 5060

26 1285 2847 3817 5067

49 1305 2861 3829 5084

72 1328 2890 3844 5106

87 1343 2920 3872 5136

117 1364 2937 3894 5142

126 1381 2958 3915 5172

154 1407 2963 3955 5192

176 1435 2986 3943 5211

197 1444 2913 3976 5247

214 1467 2928 3987 5247

228 1494 2959 4015 5279

253 1516 2980 4022 5285

274 1531 2980 4043 5310

287 1550 2984 4062 5328

320 1563 2983 4097 5344

322 1581 2944 4103 5371

350 1619 2988 4123 5394

3

some that Sir John Hennessy—who is generally credited with a deep purpose in all that he does—is endeavouring, by all this lavish liberality, to strike a death-blow at the Military Militia. We do not think so. The Governor is desirous above all things to follow in the worthy footsteps of "Chinese Gordon," who, by leading the infuriated Celestials on to victory, has won the eternal confidence of the Manchu officials. It would, of course, be unreasonable to expect a sedate Civil Governor to achieve such distinction in the same way as an adventure-loving young soldier; but there is unquestionably some object in this sudden warmth of feeling towards the Hongkong Artillery Volunteers, and it may be found in the following remarks, which come in about the end of His Excellency's address—

Some 180,000 of our community is composed of the Chinese. Of these I also look forward to securing not exactly a Volunteer Corps but something in the shape of a Militia.

And again, further on, "sandwiched" between two other subjects—

I have no doubt there will be no difficulty in getting two or three companies of Militia, and they will be a valuable adjunct to our other Forces.

"Two or three companies of Chinese Militia" are not the kind of adjunct which the community of Hongkong, or the experienced officials of the Colony are likely to consider in any sense as valuable. And yet there is little doubt but Sir John Hennessy has set his heart upon the formation of such a Corps. It will, of course, be the duty of every sensible resident of this Island to oppose the almost any such Utopian idea. As we have already said over and over again, employ Chinese as auxiliaries if you will—as hewers of wood and drawers of water, or even in the capacity of gun runners—but it is altogether out of the question to treat the disintegrated masses of Chinese here in Hongkong as if they were real-hearted British subjects. It is an absurdity, a blunder, based upon a distorted notion of the people; and if the success of the Hongkong Volunteers is to depend upon the issue that such an "adjunct to the Forces" is or is not to be formed, then the Volunteer Force had better be disbanded at once. In order to show the interest taken in such matters by the Chinese, and in a manner to justify his hope that a Chinese Militia would be formed, the Governor made the following remarks, which, in the face of the facts, suggest that some one had taken a most undue liberty with His Excellency—

I received just before you waited upon me to-day a Chinese gentleman, whose card I hold in my hand, Luk U-Shing, who put into my hand a rifle which he has himself invented and made with his own hands. Your Commandant, Mr. Coxon, is a good judge of such things, and he may judge of this rifle made by a Chinese gentleman in this Colony. The inventor, who as I have said, has just been with me, has asked me to communicate with Her Majesty's Government with reference to this rifle which he has left with me. These are all in Chinese, but my learned friend, Dr. Eitel, will translate them, and I have no doubt the War Office will have a report on the rifle in due time. I have mentioned this matter simply to show that there are in the Chinese community a number of persons who take an interest in such questions.

We have been gravely informed by our morning contemporary that Mr. Luk U-Shing is at least "a scholar and a gentleman" whatever his "rifle" may be. But without going into this question, it does seem somewhat remarkable that Sir John Hennessy has so much greater consideration for a Chinese gentleman than he generally extends to one of another race. The mutilated Martini-Henry so ignorantly or impudently sought to be palmed on the Governor's attention, for transmission to the War Office, has already been most satisfactorily disposed of by a professional gentleman who possesses some "technical knowledge on the subject," and nothing more need be said on the "invention" after that, except perhaps by Messrs. Martini and Henry themselves, or their representatives. It is at the same time to be regretted that the Governor should be so misled in his benevolent beliefs regarding the Chinese; and it is to be feared that the slenderness of the evidence in the present case is suggestive of other and more serious errors in the same direction. After what has transpired, it may be assumed that "my learned friend Dr. Eitel" will not be called upon to translate the papers concerning this precious weapon, or, if he does, it will be only for all parties concerned, that Mr. Schmidt's letter be included amongst these important documents.

There is a precedent, and a very successful one, for the proposal that the Portuguese members of the Force should be formed into one or more Rifle Companies. In the Force under Major Bryce, R.E., the Portuguese Rifles took a most creditable position; and as they were on the whole much better fitted physically for the lighter drill demanded by rifle companies, they furnished a most effective and well-fitting element of the little amateur army of those days. There is no reason that the same laudable idea should not be effectually carried out now.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

There was no case of public interest before the Supreme Court in Summary Jurisdiction to-day.

We are requested to remind the Jurors summoned for the Criminal Session to attend to-morrow, when the Piracy case remaining on the Calendar comes on for trial. This case, we understand, concludes the Session.

Members of the Humane Society are requested to assemble at Head Quarters, Daddell Street, on Wednesday night, (30th inst.) at a quarter to nine o'clock punctually, for practice with the Apparatus, on the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steam-barge at Company's Wharf.

Tax International Rifle Match was to have come off to-day, but the weather was so thoroughly against anything like fair shooting that the competition was postponed. The teams will probably test their respective powers on Saturday next.

H. E. MAJOR-GENERAL and Mrs. Donovan left for Japan by the steamer *Gaelic* this afternoon; and we presume that Lieut. Col. Geddes of H.M. 27th Infantry, will be the Senior Military Officer until the arrival of Col. Hall, R.A., from the Straits.

We have to acknowledge from the Imperial Maritime Customs (the Returns of Trade for 1879 and the Medical Reports, both of which will be more fully noticed in due time.

Tax free style in which the Manilla Government lottery tickets are disposed of in this Colony, and the fact that a large number of them find their way into the hands of the Chinese both here and at Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, &c., has induced some Chinamen to start a miniature lottery, which they style "Manilla Lottery." The lottery is so conducted as to be without the reach of the Gambling Ordinance. Several scores of men are engaged in selling the tickets in the streets; the head-office nobody can find. The lottery is composed of 14,000 tickets, at ten cents each, that is a sixtieth part of the price of the Manilla lottery tickets as sold here. The list of prizes of the Manilla lottery will apply to this lottery, so that nobody can doubt its fairness. Every prize is paid one-sixtieth the value of a Manilla lottery, so the first prize is \$300 instead of \$18,000 as in the larger Manilla concern.

RETURN of Visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending June 27—

	European.	Chinese.
Mon. June 21st,	23	118
Tues. "	22	139
Wed. "	24	224
Thurs. "	24	210
Fri. "	25	40
Sat. "	25	44
Sun. "	27th, Sunday.	546
Totals	247	1,514
Grand total,	1,761.	

The London *Economist* calls attention to a new and important point in maritime law, the decision of the Court of Appeal in the great shipping case of *Sotomayor v. Stamp*, in it, says, one affecting the whole mercantile marine of the country. The facts were simple. The defendant chartered a ship to the plaintiff for a voyage from Newcastle to Gibraltar. While at sea, the master and crew, without the plaintiff's knowledge, and without his authority, completely broken down. The sea was quite smooth, and he could have then and there saved the crew; but he conceived the idea of saving the cargo, and accordingly he ordered the vessel into the Texel, having bargained to do so for one thousand pounds. The result was that the two-advantageous captain got his own vessel on shore, and she was lost with all her cargo. The plaintiff, as owner of the cargo and charterers of the ship, sued for its value at loss by the defendant's breach of contract in deviating from the proper track. Strangely enough, such a case has never been previously before our Courts of Law; and after much argument it has now been ruled that a ship is justified in going out of her course to save human life, but not to save cargo. This decision of the Court of Appeal will, therefore, be an important precedent in maritime law.

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. O'Connell, Esq.)
Tuesday, June 29.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.
Chun Aing was charged with stealing from the shop of the complainant, Li Aying, fifteen watches, valued at \$24.50 on the 28th inst.

The complainant applied for a remand to enable him to search for the defendant's accomplices and for the stolen property. The case was remanded until the 5th proximo.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.
Mak Afuk was convicted of the unlawful possession of a quantity of copper nails which were said to have been stolen from the Hong Kong Dock, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 or suffer a fortnight's imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN.
Uing Shing was charged on suspicion of stealing a gold watch and chain, the property of Miss Rowe of the London Mission, on the 29th.

P. S. No. 524 said that he arrested the defendant at the instance of Dr. Chalmers for stealing a watch and chain.

It was proved by several witnesses that the defendant, who is a washerman, took the watch, when he was up in Miss Rowe's room returning clothes, and buried it outside under a tree.

Defendant was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

ROGUE AND VAGABOND.
Wong Ahuk was sent to goal for four days with hard labour, as a rogue and a vagabond, having been found gambling in the public street (Bonham Strand) on the 29th.

STEARING CLOTHING.
Tee Achau was charged with stealing clothing valued at \$4 from his partner in the business of a hawker. The case was remanded to allow of the production of certain property pawned.

(Before the Hon. Ng Chey.)

ATTEMPTING TO KIDNAP AN INSPECTOR.
Li Aying was charged with attempting to bribe Inspector Lindsay in the sum of \$500 on the 27th inst.

Inspector Lindsay said that last night, at half-past eight o'clock, the defendant, who is head servant to the Captain Superintendent of Police, came to his room and said in English, "I have got \$500. I give it you now." Witness said, "No, bye-and-bye." Defendant went away, and witness called

Inspector Perry to his room. Perry concealed himself behind some clothes in the room. Defendant returned and placed a pile of notes under the left arm of the witness as he lay in bed. The man was about to leave when Lindsay challenged him, took up the roll of notes and handed the money back to him. The defendant then put the notes on a table on the bed. Witness turned up the gas and counted the roll of notes. The defendant said,—"You need not count it; it is all right; you can count it to-morrow. Now I shall give you the numbers." Witness asked him how many houses he had; he said he had six. Witness said he would take them down and defendant then gave him several street names and numbers. He mentioned ten altogether. Witness asked him if all these houses belonged to him. He said they did not; only one half of the various houses belonged to him. The defendant then said,—"You must not forget. When I want to come out you must tell me first." Witness then gave a cough, which was Perry's sign to come out from his place of concealment, which he did. Witness further spoke to the defendant coming to him when he was in the charge-room on duty and attempting to bribe him. The defendant touched his pocket and turning round witness saw a roll of notes in defendant's hand. He said, to have got \$200, all right; will bring you \$500. I will come to your room at eight o'clock. Suppose Inspector Perry have got warrants out against my gambling houses, you can know it." Witness said that sometimes he would know it, sometimes he would not. He said, "Better give Inspector Perry some of the money. I think, Mr. Lindsay, you are a fool. You are not a number one chance here. Capt. Dane has gone home. Mr. Horapool no more that pidgeon salt. Capt. Dane came back and that's that house; no can play. Witness asked him, supposing somebody found out his place as a gambling house, what was he to do. He only said,—"No fear." The two were two constables in the charge-room at the time this conversation took place, but it was spoken so low that they did not hear it. Witness told Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Grey of what the defendant had said and done. It was at the suggestion of the former that he had Inspector Perry concealed in his room. The defendant had often asked him to let him play at the gambling houses, and to give him information when warrants were issued against these gambling houses. He named two houses Nos. 2 and 4, Gilman Bazaar, and No. 5, Tung Man Lane, as his; at other times he said he was only a partner. He also said he was the agent of the gambling houses.

Inspector Perry gave evidence generally corroborative. He detailed more precisely the conversation which was held in the room between the Inspector and the defendant. Inspector Lindsay, recalled, corroborated the evidence of Perry as to the details of the conversation of which he had not spoken in his examination in chief.

The defendant elected to make his defence now. It was to the effect that the \$500 he offered to Inspector Lindsay a man whose name he had forgotten, and that he would know again where he was to see him, gave him on the street, telling him to give it to Inspector Lindsay, and that the Inspector would understand what it was for.

The defendant was committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions, hall being accepted in \$2,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
June 29.

SIR,—The public have lately learned that Hongkong has clandestinely been made a penal settlement to suit the Singapore officials. It seems to me it may be well to be on our guard against similar impositions from Manilla. Experience teaches those who have lived under that gold-fingered government that men who are expelled thence must indeed be very bad.

LOOK-OUT MAN.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

SIR,—Will you kindly try to find space in your columns, for a few words of sincere congratulation, addressed to one, and every inhabitant of Hongkong, on the distinction in store for them, and in no manner direction than in that of the "United States." Of course I will not be understood to refer to "the right" of the immediate future, and who can doubt that our excellent Governor, with his usual success, will bring the budding genius of his Chinese friend to full blossom, or that the said rifle, when brought to the notice of the British Government, will ally as it is "made with the inventor's own hands," it will find its high and proper place, when brought into competition with the hitherto benighted European productions!

I, Sir, being deeply jealous of the reputation of Hongkong, with all its advantages, suggest that a prior stipulation be made, that when the time comes that this dangerous weapon supercedes every predecessor (and who can doubt that it will not), it be launched out into the world under the appellation of the *Luk U-Shing* Dangler, or *Luk U-Shing* Rifle, or otherwise some irrelevant official name, which will fall to find its high and proper place, when brought into competition with the hitherto benighted European productions!

"The game he did not understand," and the laurels would maybe then pass from our country.

Of course I ignore the letter from Mr. Schmidt on this subject, in your last evening's issue. No one will believe his "facts." How could he be so mistaken! Luk U-Shing could never, never stoop to such an action to play off a practical joke on Sir J. E. Hennessy, and if a curious story is to be told on any occasion, when mention is made to the owner thereof, of these same facts as detailed by Mr. S., it only means a triumphant smile, anticipatory of the time, not far distant, when the "Luk U-Shing Dangler" shall purchase reputation for Hongkong and its Government of 1880—"even at the cannon's mouth." And if a few pairs of eyes have been detected turning towards the ceiling whilst the cavity below became more concise, it only means commiseration with the writer of that letter, who appears to think that his petty facts can at all arrest the triumphant career of the already celebrated "Dangler."

WHAT NEXT.

It has frequently been said that no horse could equal the best record of a man in a six-day race. The fallacy of this notion was demonstrated in the recent San Francisco contest between men and horses. A common-looking, but very strong, and very able, called Finmore, travelling 598 miles, beat the best human performance, that of Weston, by nine miles. Finmore is a gelding, eight years old without a pedigree. He was not named by the race. The other horses were 648 and 514 miles, while the fastest man scored only 576.

The London correspondent of the *Moniteur* writes that during the excitement of the election contest in Middlebury, Mr. Gladstone found leisure to execute a Latin translation of Toplay's well-known beginning, "Rock of Ages." This was sent by the Premier to General Grant Wilson, of New York, who has had the manuscript suitably framed.

Manila.

(Translated from our Manila Exchanges.)

A total eclipse of the moon was observed at Manila on the evening of the 22nd instant. The first sign of the contact was observed at 8h. 18m. 36s., mean time, being 4s. later than that obtained by calculation.

It is said that the Captain of the Fort will shortly take soundings of the river Pasig in order to determine an anchorage for the steamers in port, (which are now mustered in great numbers), from the Custom House up-rivers, while the sailing vessels will find room in that part of the river from the Custom House towards the mouth of the river.

By a decree dated 25th April last, the import dues in these islands on rough sugar or molasses has been fixed at five centimes of pesos per kilogram, and on the refined, of any kind, twenty-five centimes per kil, the weight to include packing.

Sr. D. Felix Iquino, surgeon on board the *Marquesa del Duero*, has written a very interesting book on Autism and the French in Cochinchina, which was prepared during the stay of that vessel in those countries on a diplomatic mission which was entrusted to Sr. D. Melchor Ordóñez.

The following charters were effected at Manila from the 6th to the 19th June:—

Elizabeth Nicholson, British ship, for Liverpool, Tait Sugar at \$2.5 and hemp at \$3.2.

Coronilla, British barque, for the Channel, Sugar at \$3.

Wm. Hales, American barque, for New York, to load Sugar at \$10, private.

Carrie Humphrey, American barque, for New York, to load Sugar at \$10, private.

Corcoran, British barque, for Liverpool, to load Sugar and Hemp at \$10, private.

Sachen, American ship, for New York, to load Sugar at \$10, private.

Char. G. Rice, American barque, for New York, to load Sugar at \$10, private.

Hants County, Brit. barque, for Boston, dry Sugar, private.

C. B. Carter, British ship, for New York, to load dry Sugar at \$10, private.

China.

PERKING.

The Correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* at Peking writes, under date June 12th:—

There is nothing stirring at present in Peking. The news Ministers have not yet made their appearance and the old ones have gone one after the other to the Hills. Sir Thomas has not yet returned from Tientsin, but I understand he will not go further south this time. His stay in Tientsin was rather a long one, and his progress with Li Hung-chang were numerous. How secret they were kept, you might judge by the fact that some of the meetings in the shape of entertainments took place at the Commissioner of Customs' residence, but still, it may be through the advantage of the long stay, and so on, of the mandarins, even getting into the habit of the Commissioner of Customs' residence, can never entirely get rid of it, it is said that Wade advised Li Hung-chang to pursue a moderate policy with the Russians. On the other hand Li showed Sir Thomas a collection of charts and so on, of course European, thereby trying to demonstrate the danger to England of the Russian occupation of the sea. Sir Thomas is quite as old an official as Li Hung-chang and both are imbued with Confucian principles. If both runners are correct, at least one of them tried his hardest to convince the other one of his views, and neither of them was persuaded. Mr. Hart, I.G., who has already several times postponed his departure for the south, will leave in a few days for Shanghai, for official inspection the world is told; but in fact, for financial negotiations; a third of the purchase money for a Turkish ironplate as bargain money must be paid by the order of the I.G., have been remitted by a Shanghai bank to Mr. Campbell in London. Besides, considerable sums are being sent direct to Li Hung-chang, the Chinese Minister at Berlin, partly for his legation, partly for Marquessa Leung, and partly for Chen Lung-ping, who by latest advice was in Paris, and also for buying old German arms.

In Peking the news is—that Shen Kwei-tung, one of the oldest members of the Taung-ke Yamen, one of the Grand Secretaries, is dangerously ill, and is expected to die every moment. The Emperor Dowager was dangerously ill, but has recovered again and will in a few days be well enough to receive audiences behind the screen. A rumour is current here, that the wife of Prince Kung, is dead, I do not know if this is true, but anyhow it has no political importance.

CONSUL DENNY'S VISIT TO THE YANGTZE PORTS.

(Mercy.)

As our readers are aware Mr. Denny, U.S. Consul of this port, left on the 6th instant, on board the U.S. gunboat *Ashuelot*, on an official visit to the Yangtze Ports. He returned on Saturday last in the same vessel; and we are enabled to give a short account as to how he was received at the different places he visited. Chinkiang was the first place of call; on arrival the *Ashuelot*, fired a salute of 21 guns. The American Consul came off, followed by the Chinese officials, who appeared very pleased with the official visit. The fort on the hill returned the salute. The next port visited was Nanking. A salute of 21 guns was fired and the flag-ship of the Chinese fleet lying there returned it. Mr. Denny notified his arrival to the Vice-Roy, and said he would be very glad to pay him an official visit; to which the Vice-Roy replied, he would be very willing to receive him in three days time at eleven o'clock. At that time the Vice-Roy sent four official chairs, which carried them to the Yamen, about six miles from where the vessel was lying. The Vice-Roy received the Consul in a very cordial manner, and with the usual ceremonies, a great number of officials being present. The interview lasted over an hour, and a number of topics were discussed, among which were mines and Railroads.

The Vice-Roy said he was exceedingly glad to have such a visit, and that it was the first and only official visit foreigners had paid him, and he should be glad to entertain others, as he thought it only right and proper that official visits should be exchanged with foreign nations. He

wanted very much to return the visit, but as time was short, and the *Ashuelot* had to be at Yokohama at a certain date, Mr. Denny excused his visit. From Nanking the *Ashuelot* proceeded to Wuhu, and on arrival fired a salute, but as it was a holiday no visits were exchanged.

The next port visited was Kiating, where the same courtesies were exchanged; the Consul and Custom officials came on board, and the Taoist called, when he left the ship a salute was fired. He was exceedingly pleased at the civilities shown him, and said he should like more of such international visits. Hankow was the next port visited. The Vice-Roy Li is brother to Li-hung-chang, who is a great friend of Mr. Denny's; therefore had often heard of him through his brother; the right bank of the river was lined with soldiers and the forts on the opposite were manned, and decorated with flags in honour of the visit paid. A salute of 21 guns was fired, which was returned the next day. An official visit was paid and the Vice-Roy received Consul General Denny very cordially and during his stay was quite friendly with him. The official visit lasted nearly two hours, during which the advantages of the development of the natural wealth of the country according to western ideas was discussed, also mining, Railroads, &c. The Vice-Roy was very much interested. He enquired about General Grant and asked if he had returned from Mexico, and if he was likely to be returned as candidate for the Presidency. The Vice-Roy returned the visit, coming down to the vessel in his launch, with all the pomp and ceremony of the Chinese, the place was thronged with soldiers who accompanied him, when he came on board a salute of 19 guns was fired, and also when he left the vessel. The trip was cut short on account, as we said before, of the *Ashuelot* having to be at Yokohama at an early date. Mr. Sprague, U.S. Consul at Chinkiang, accompanied Consul General Denny to Hankow.

EXHIBITION OF WAR MEDALS.

An exhibition of medals collected by Lieut. Colonel Eaton, of the Grenadier Guards, has been opened at 168, New Bond Street, for the benefit of the Guards' Industrial Home. Great interest was shown in this large and varied collection by those who were invited to a private view, the Prince of Wales, Lord Strathmore, Lord Mark Kerr, General Sir Richard Wilbraham, and General Sir Patrick Grant being among the visitors. Begun many years ago, with the object of preventing the loss and disappearance, through the death of the owners of honourable decorations granted for good services, the collection has grown until now, in the dozen or more cases on the walls of this exhibition, there are about 1,000 medals, badges, and other decorations, which would serve to illustrate very fully a history of the war medals of this country from 1650 to the present time. The memories of events of national importance are here associated more distinctly than in most numismatic museums with a personal element of interest, for almost every medal in the collection bears the name of the soldier or the sailor to whom it was given, and while it was obviously impossible to tell in every case the story of the owner's daring, there is enough recorded in the carefully-prepared and instructive catalogue compiled by Lieut. Colonel Eaton "to remind the reader that brave men are found in all ranks of the Army and Navy." The classification has been judicious, and whether to the military or naval officer, the medal collector, or those who go merely with an untrained but intelligent curiosity, the exhibition will well repay a visit. After two ornamental medals bearing the bust of Queen Elizabeth, and some stamped with portraits of Charles I., Henrietta Maria, and Halifax chronologically the war medals proper begin with one supposed to have been struck after the battle of Dunbar. This curious relic has on the obverse the head of Cromwell, with the date Sept. 13, 1650, and on the reverse a representation of the House of Commons session. Another worthy of note is the Collyden gold medal bearing the head of the Duke of Cumberland, the specimen in this collection having belonged to Brigadier-General Fleming, who commanded the 96th Regiment in that battle. The war medals issued from 1793 to 1814 are put together in case I. In case 2 are Waterloo medals—one from every British regiment, and one from each regiment in the German Legion present. Case 3 contains the East India Company's medals given from 1784 to 1857. The next case, containing medals granted for services in India during the mutiny and since, also holds some commemorating the deeds of our troops in South Africa, China, New Zealand, Abyssinia, and on the West Coast of Africa in the Ashantee campaign. The Crimean medals are placed in case 5; and those of a more immediately personal character, as for long service, good conduct, distinguished service in the field, the Victoria Cross, &c., in case 6. These in case 7 are of a similar kind—regimental medals and decorations bestowed in earlier days for conspicuous daring or exceptional service by the officers of regiments. Navy war medals fill cases 8 and 9, and, carrying back the records of our seamen's services to the great victory of Lord Howe over our good friends across the Channel in 1781, come down to 1840. Navy war medals from that date, with some for Arctic exploration, are placed in case 10. The badges and medals in case 11 have a different and additional artistic value. These have been presented to officers and men of the British Army by foreign rulers. The last numbered case contains the distinctions of officers and men who have gained more than one decoration.

A good deal of mystery attaches to the lately retired Lord Lotus from New South Wales. Expecting that he had been making a bit of a fool of himself, nobody understood what is bringing him to England. The Australians are well known for their splendid titles; and a Governor-General who seriously advises that, in showing them in a public exhibition, they should be grouped "according to colour," ought really to be taken care of.

THE INTERNATIONAL STATUS OF MAIL STEAMERS.

(Shanghai Courier.)

The international status of mail packet boats has lately excited some discussion in England. Not only does the subject involve difficult points of law, of more or less general interest, but, as is pointed out, the determination of the status of such vessels may possibly affect a large portion of the travelling public in a very direct way. Questions of personal freedom and individual conduct may arise out of it. The controversy appears to have originated in consequence of a recent decision by the Court of Appeal in the now famous case of the *Parlement Belge*. The question had already caused a deal of litigation in China. The Hongkong Supreme Court has twice had to determine the status of the French mail steamers; and probably to more important judgments, at least in an international sense, were ever delivered there than those upon this particular point. A few years ago a fatal collision occurred between the French mail steamer *Arcturion* and a vessel named the *Arcturion*. As the French mail agent would not, contrary to the custom of the Company, give the required guarantee, an application was made to the Registrar for a warrant to arrest the *Arcturion*, which was then about to leave for Europe. The application was granted, and the steamer was arrested, though not without difficulty, and a threat of resistance. Subsequently the matter was referred home, and to believe an apology was offered to France which, of course, was an acknowledgment of error on the part of the Government. The same question was again raised in the colony in the early part of the present year. The Opinion Farmer, suspecting that a quantity of the drug was on board the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Arcturion*, then in harbour, and alleging that such importation was an infringement of his contract rights, applied for a search warrant. The Police Magistrate having refused it, on the ground of having no jurisdiction over the steamer, application was next made for a writ of mandamus. Both judges of the Supreme Court held that jurisdiction existed, and accordingly granted the application. Thereupon the Governor, who, it was believed, had in the meantime communicated with the Home Government, suspended the execution of the warrant; and the matter was understood, under the consideration of the Crown law officers in England.

The status of mail steamers raises important questions of international and constitutional law, ex-territoriality, the rights of the Crown, and of the subject, the Treaty-making power, &c. Fresh interest is given to the matter from all these questions having been lately fully argued at home, and from the fact that the decision in the case,—that of the *Parlement Belge*,—in which Sir John Smale seemed to rest his own, has been reversed. We may here briefly allude to the Hongkong case. It was admitted that the *Arcturion* was not what is called a "national vessel," entitled under the rules of International Law to exemption from jurisdiction; but it was urged that she acquired that status by the Postal Convention between England and France, dated September, 1856. The fifth clause of this Convention declares that "When the packets employed by the British Post Office or by the French Post Office in execution of Articles I and II of the present Convention are national vessels, the property of Government, or vessels chartered or subsidised by Government, they shall be considered and treated as vessels of war, in the sense of the two countries at which they regularly or occasionally touch, and be there entitled to the same honours and privileges."

In the course of a very elaborate judgment, the Hon. the Acting Puisne Judge (J. J. Francis, Esq.) said he doubted if the *Arcturion* were carrying mails under the Convention referred to at all, postal matters being now regulated by subsequent Conventions, in which there are no stipulations for any special privileges for mail steamers. It was admitted that the 1856 Convention had never received the sanction of Parliament, and it was debated whether the absence of such sanction did not render it invalid. Mr. Francis said—"I hold that a right once conferred on a British subject by an Act of Legislature cannot be taken away or derogated from by any act or agreement of the Executive Government—whatsoever, but only by an Act of the same or of some other Legislature having equal or superior authority." In the case before the Court the right (to prevent the importation of opium) had been conferred by the local Legislature, and approved by the Crown; it is in the home case, the broader question was raised as to whether a mere common law right could be destroyed by a Convention not sanctioned by Parliament. In other words, it was said that the Convention was *ultra vires*, and therefore, so far as it attempted to deprive a British subject of a common law right, invalid. Chief Justice Smale, in agreeing that a search warrant must be issued, laid great emphasis on the decision in the *Parlement Belge* case; which, indeed, seemed to determine his own view. "I conclude therefore," said his Lordship, "that this Convention not having been sanctioned by Act of Parliament, is in so far as it affects the private rights and remedies of English subjects, incapable of being carried into effect in England unless and until the decision in the *Parlement Belge* case shall be reversed or varied. The case affirms us no new law, it puts the old law deducible from the older cases in a more clear light—International Law, which in this cosmopolitan harbour I have repeatedly had to consider and to declare, especially in the case of a trading steamer from Annam claimed to belong to the King of Annam."

At this point it may be useful to note briefly the nature of the *Parlement Belge* case. It was a claim against that vessel in respect of a cargo of opium. The jurisdiction of the British Court was disputed, on the ground that she was a mail packet, the property of the King of the Belgians, and, under a Postal Convention, entitled to the immunities of a man-of-war. Sir R. Phillimore delivered an elaborate judgment to the effect that "a

vessel belonging to or chartered by a foreign Government, and regularly employed for the purposes of carrying mails and passengers and some cargo, is not entitled to the privileges of a man-of-war as to ex-territoriality; but is liable to an action for damage done by her, if the suit is *in rem*. The Crown of this Country is not bound, by treaty with a foreign Government, to give to vessels of, or employed by, that Government other than vessels of war the privileges of freedom from civil process extended by international law to vessels of war." As already stated, it was this decision which mainly influenced Sir John Smale in deciding upon the *Anadyr* case. The case of the *Parlement Belge* was carried to the Court of Appeal and was fully argued before the Lord Justices James, Baggallay, and Brett, when the appeal was sustained. The Court held that "an unarmed vessel belonging to a foreign sovereign state, and employed by what is considered by that state to be a national service, entitled to the privilege of a vessel of war as to freedom from arrest in a suit *in rem*." The judgment of the Court below was therefore reversed "on the ground that the immunity from process was incident to her public character and ownership." The Appellate Court, however, left undisturbed the important constitutional question as to the power of the Crown to grant by treaty to foreign vessels the immunities of public ships without the consent of Parliament. It will be seen that the two cases—the *Parlement Belge* and the *Anadyr*—are not precisely analogous; the Belgian vessel being a national one, the property of the King, whereas the French steamer belongs to a private trading company. "Public character and ownership" appear to form the ground of the decision of the Court of Appeal; and that ground does not exist, or at least in a modified sense only, in the case of the French mail boats. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the former decision has been reversed. We believe that a final appeal lies to the House of Lords; and, in view of the important questions involved, it may be hoped that the case will be carried there. It would also be desirable that the final judgment should cover all the questions raised.

The so-called "Jersey postmen" for letters is thus described in an advertisement in a London tradesman:—"The bodies of this costume is composed of material light as a feather, and is either made of wool, the texture of which is so elastic that a perfectly fitting dress can be made without the ordinary seams. The dress is arranged to lace up the back, and fitting to the figure as well as a kid glove should fit the hand, produces a remarkably good effect." This provides a German postman with a good figure. Probably none other venture on such a display of their persons.

HOMER is frequently devoted to singular purposes of a not very useful description. At the Dusseldorf Exhibition, which opens next month, a member of the Rhineish Westphalian Telegraphic Society will exhibit a German postman containing Yule's translation of the first three books of Homer's "Odyssey" and part of a very long epistle which recently took place in the German Imperial Parliamentary debate. The number of words in the extract of the

